

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1804.

[No. 960.

## Sales by Auction.

### On SATURDAY,

10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets, Rum in hds, and barrels, Whiskey in barrels, Apple Brandy in barrels, Gin in casks, Wine in pipes and quarter casks, Molasses in hds, Sugar in hds, and barrels, White and brown Soap in boxes, Coffee in casks and bags, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Queen's Ware, and

### ALSO, A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Mullin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c. &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

### Public Vendue.

### On TUESDAY,

10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sugar in hds, tierces and bls. Coffee in tierces and bags, Chocolate, White and brown Soap in boxes, Mould and dip'd Candles, Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, Figs in kegs and frails, Queen's Ware in crates, FURNITURE, &c.

### ALSO, A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are, Cloths, Coatings, Kerleymeres, Daffis, Plains and Kerseys, Negro Cottons, Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes, Calimancoes and Russels, Yarn Stockings, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silegia do, Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs, Muslins and Muslin Hand'ls, India Muslin and Table Cloth Bandana Handkerchiefs, Coloured Threads, Hats, And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 9.

### WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atlanta, via Baltimore, from London, FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Sept. 30.

### For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

### Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

### Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and chintzes, coating, forest cloth, kersey, and half-thicks, striped and rose blankets, frizes, flannels, tolinett and swansdowns, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, dowls, creas and ticklenburgs, brown and white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn, and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambrie muslins, white and coloured fine India mull, and prigg do. fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves, French and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6.4 fatts stripe and fancy bordered cambrie shawls, white and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21.

## FOR SALE BY WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KING'S WHARF, LOWER END

OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,

Conic Salt,

Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low

terms,

Ready made Bags,

Bar Iron,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Indian Meal, Rye Meal,

Shorts and Bran,

Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be con-

veniently accommodated with Wharfrage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods re-

ceived in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let

— with the privilege of receiving and shipping

goods free of wharfrage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door

to Major Munster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale

or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th.

cost

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union

Streets,

9 bales India cottons

One case bandanna handkerchiefs

China, Longee and Pulicat do.

30 pieces Black Satin,

2 cases fur hats,

Table and tea sets china,

Barrels East India Sugar,

Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,

Country gin, Malaga wine,

Red soap, leather, and about 3 tons first quality

Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold

cheap.

Dec. 5.

cost

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia,

Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,

100 half qr. do.

20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior

quality,

50 baskets Almonds,

100 frails Figs,

150 quarter bls. Raisins,

200 boxes Muscatel do.

200 do. Bloom do.

15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback, Mulcovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior vid Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck, white Russia Sheetng, Drilings, Raven duck, &c. &c.

Dec. 9.

cost

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome as-

sortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and

without heels.

Spangled kid, with and without heels.

Misses Morocco and leather.

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a num-

ber of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will

please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29.

cost

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,

And are now opening, and will be ready for sale

in a few days,

Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coat-

ings, farnoughts, duffle blankets, point and rose

do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thick, caddies,

kerleymeres, swansdowns, velvets, corduroys and

thicksets, Scotch carpeting. Brussels do. fluffs and

corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens,

seine and sewing twine, threads and sewing filks.

And have on Hand,

70 hds. Sugar,

4 do. Jamaica Rum,

12000 lbs. Green Coffee,

2000 bushels Salt.

Oct. 26.

Printing in all its variety ex-

ecuted at this office.

## JUST RECEIVED,

First quality

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the

box,

Prunes by the box,

Olives by the box,

Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity,

Sweet Oranges, and

A general assortment of Groceries, &c.

T. SIMMS.

## JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

## PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

## BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Has just received and for Sale,

40 barrels No. 1 Beef,

4 pipes Cognac Brandy,

45 bags Pepper,

6 boxes women's Morocco Shoes,

And a handsome assortment of India

GOODS.

Dec. 27.

## Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2.

## WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suitable to the seasons.

Oct. 17.

## JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTON AND STEWART, and for Sale at their

Store.

## DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence, in such calamitous visitations.

## With an Appendix,

IN THE PRESS,  
And will be published in a few days,  
By ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,  
Bookbinders and Stationers, King Street,  
THE  
New American Clerk's Magazine,  
AND  
YOUNG CONVEYANCER'S  
POCKET COMPANION :

CONTAINING  
All the necessary forms of—Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Bills, Recognizances, Letters and Powers of Attorney, Awards, Bills of Sale, Grants, Agreements, Mortgages, Surrenders, Jutures, Covenants, Partnerships, Declarations, Letters of License, &c.

WITH  
Necessary directions for making Distresses for Rent, &c. as the law between Landlord and Tenant now stands.

THE WHOLE  
Made conformable to the Laws of the United States, and adapted more particularly to the State of Virginia.

R. and J. GRAY have lately received a few copies of the Revised Code of Virginia Laws.

Jan. 12.

Just received and for Sale,  
Sweet Cyder by the barrel,  
Apples do.  
N. England Rum do.  
Candles by the box,  
Pork by the barrel,  
2000 lbs. excellent R. Island Cheese,  
Spiced Salmon in 2 and 4 gallon kegs,  
Raisins by the box,  
Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts,  
Shelbarks, Chestnuts, sweet Oranges,  
Limes, Lemons,  
Green Grapes by the jar or pound,  
Codfish for family use,  
600 bushels R. I. Potatoes,  
And a general assortment of Groceries.

A. WILLIS.

Jan. 12.

DR. HALL

Finding it inconvenient to pursue the Druggist's business, as it interters with his practice, has determined to close his business in Royal Street and direct his attention solely to the Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

For the confidence reposed in him, since his establishment in this place as a practitioner, he thus publicly makes his acknowledgments.—His Shop will in a few days be removed to his Dwelling House immediately opposite Mott's Tavern.

January 11.

83t

Morocco Leather.

One case very handsome Black Morocco Leather, for sale by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Jan. 10.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, will be held at the Court House in Alexandria, on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By Order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Mr. A. Davis, at Richmond, and Mr. T. Green, at Fredericksburg, will please publish the foregoing in their papers until the day of the election.

Dec. 22.

80

NOTA BENE.

No transfers of Stock will be received for the three days next preceding the day of election.

Jan. 10.

TO RENT,

A three story brick WAREHOUSE, situate at the lower end of King Street. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22

Notice

Is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives on Thursday next, the 5th instant.

By order of the President and Directors

Gurdon Chapin, Cashier.

Jan. 2. 1834.

d3w

Notice.

To the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared, payable to them or their legal representatives, in ten days after this date.

By Order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Jan. 2.

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For Sale.

4000 bushels of Richmond Coal.

Apply to

Wm. OXLEY.

Dec. 27.

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

October 26, 1803.

### Debate on the Amendment to the Constitution. CONTINUED.

(Mr. Huger's speech continued.)

Thirteen colonies at this time composing the United States, spread over an extensive continent, having been threatened with a privation of their rights and liberties, were induced to form a league offensive and defensive, and to unite for their mutual and common defence. After a bloody though not inglorious contest, they severed themselves forever from the mother country, & they became & were acknowledged as 13 independent and distinct republics or sovereignties. Under what gloomy and critical circumstances they found themselves for some few years after the close of the war, it would be superfluous for me to detail to this house. Let it suffice to say, that their situation was such as seriously to alarm all classes of our citizens, & to threaten complete anarchy, perhaps political dissolution, unless some bond of union, better adapted to their wants and necessities than the original confederacy could be established. That band of worthies therefore, as they have been aptly styled, were sent from twelve I believe, of the states, who having met together in convention, ultimately formed the compact, which having been since ratified by all the states, now happily unites us in one great union. But by whom and by what authority were the members of the convention delegated? Whom did they represent when assembled together? They were not, it must be acknowledged, even in the degree that the members of this House are the immediate representatives of the people, inhabiting that part of this vast continent in which the U. States are comprised. They were not selected by the people at large, nor did they represent them in their original and individual capacities. No, sir, they were sent to represent the interests and views of thirteen distinct sovereignties; that were appointed by the governments of the different states and they held their authority from the states, as states, and not from the people of the United States generally and indiscriminately. When met therefore, in convention, their object was not to form one general consolidated government for the inhabitants scattered over this vast territory, but to modify still further, and to draw still closer the bands of alliance, by which these states were already connected. And it cannot surely be forgotten, that one of the strongest objections, one of those most insisted on against the constitution, was that federative principles had not been sufficiently retained, or rather they had been totally abandoned, and that the constitution approached too nearly to a consolidation of the different members of confederacy, and one general national government. It is not necessary for me here to detail the difficulties, which oppose themselves to the formation and adoption of any compact, more efficient than that of the old confederacy, nor would the opportunities I have had of knowing them, (for I was not only underage, but absent from America, when the convention met) enable me to do justice to the subject. Every one knows, however, that difficulties without number did present themselves, and that the convention was more than once on the eve of dissolving itself without agreeing upon any thing. It is a fact equally well ascertained, that the great bone of contention, the point of all others, which it was most difficult to adjust, was the jarring interests and opposite pretensions of the large and small states. This was the point upon which the whole business turned, and gentlemen will see at once the justice of the remark, when they recollect that although every other amendment whatever, after the year eighteen hundred and eight, may be made to the constitution, by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, yet a single exception is made, and it is particularly specified, that no state without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Why then this single exception, but because the interest and opposite pretensions of the large and small states were the great bone of contention, and the equal suffrage in the Senate the great, the essential compromise between these conflicting interests and pretensions? But this though the most important, the *sine qua non* of any compromise, was by no means the only compromise, which took place between them.

The great outlines of the Constitution were I presume, Mr. Speaker, agreed on without much difficulty, and pretty generally acquiesced in. It was understood on all hands, that the government should be formed on republican principles—that the great departments, of which it must necessarily consist, should be distinct and as far as possible, independent of each other—the difficulty was in the detail, and more especially in respect to the quantum of state sovereignty, which was to be yielded to the union, and the degree of influence, which was to be respectively given up or retained by the large and small states. Both were at that time, independent of each other, and perfectly equal in their rights and sovereign powers; though very unequal in size, strength, wealth and population.—The basis of a republican government however, is no doubt the will of the people, and that will could only be expressed and brought into action in a country as extensive as ours, by representation and elections. How then was that representation to be apportioned and those elections organized. To adopt the most common and simple principle in the abstract; and allow the representation to depend entirely on numbers, and the elections to be made indiscriminately and without modification by the people at large, would have been to put an end at once, and at one blow to all state sovereignty, to amalgamate the inhabitants of thirteen free and independent Republics into one common mass, and to place the smaller and more feeble completely and forever at the mercy of the more powerful and larger states. But was this done, was such a result desirable; would the states at that day have acquiesced in any similar arrangement? Most certainly not, and consequently a totally different modification and compromise took place.

The legislative department of the government was divided into two distinct branches—a Senate and house of representatives. In the latter it is true, the principle of numbers and of population was to a certain degree adopted, yet still under very important modifications and with evident deviation from the abstract principle. In the first place, a certain class of people, who unfortunately existed in one portion of the Union, though not allowed any immediate interest themselves in the government, and regarded rather as property than as beings entitled to any civil or political rights, were included at a certain ratio, in the calculation of the number of representatives who were to have a seat in this house. This difficult and knotty point happily settled, it was in the second place determined, that the members of this body, though understood to be the immediate representatives of the people, should not be elected by the United States at large, as one people; but its share of the whole representation according to the ratio and in conformity to the compromise above specified, was apportioned to each respective state and is to be exclusively elected by the people of that state. Notwithstanding every modification however, which could be devised it was evident and perfectly understood, that although the smaller states would have a voice and proportionate vote, yet the interest and the will of the larger must virtually prevail in the house of representatives, and that they would in fact dispose of this body at their will. As a partial check, therefore, as some little safeguard against this overweening power on their part—the federative principle was completely retained in its utmost purity and without the smallest modification in the other branch of the legislature, the Senate; and not only an equal vote and representation is given to all the states, however large or however small; but the members who compose the Senate, are not even to be elected by the people of the several states, but are to be chosen by, and immediately represent the government of each individual state. The difficulties, which presented themselves in organizing the legislative department of the government being thus surmounted and compromised, another question no less embarrassing and difficult to solve arose, viz. in what manner the executive power ought to be disposed of.

Before I proceed to investigate this part of the constitution—it may not be amiss Mr. Speaker, to observe—that in the formation of any political association upon free principles, it has ever been deemed the gordian knot, the great desideratum, to find out and to ascertain the best mode of disposing of and organizing the executive branch of the government, nor is the experiment, which these states are now (I trust successfully) making of the practicability of uniting so vast a territory, as is comprised in the American confederacy, under one general and national government, (founded on free and republican principles) more interesting or important to the interests of mankind, in any one point of view than as it relates to the creation and disposal of the executive power. The history and experience of past ages shew us indeed, the rocks and quicksands, among which our bark may probably be stranded and wrecked; but we are still left without a chart or compass, by the assistance of which we might be enabled to avail ourselves of the mistakes and misfortunes of those who have gone before us, and steer our course in safety and security.—Divide the executive power and place it in the hands of many, and you so distract, weaken and enfeeble it, that it becomes unequal to its end; the security and protection of the body politic.

Hence it seems to be the received axiom, that this branch of the government should be as compact and as concentrated, as a due respect to existing circumstances may permit. A serious dif-

ference, nevertheless, remains yet to be gotten over, in relation to the mode and manner in which it is to be created and brought into action. The first impulse of our feelings and common sense, untaught by experience and waving local objections, would seem no doubt to point out at once, the mode of election; yet such have been the inconveniences, such the fatal and bloody effects of creating the executive branch in this way, that we have found not only in monarchical, but in some even of those governments deemed most free, an hereditary has been thought preferable to an elective executive.

(To be continued.)

Monday, January 9.

The resolution offered by Mr. Bard, for the imposition of a tax of ten dollars, upon every slave imported into any part of the U. States, was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill further to amend the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States. Mr. Dawson in the chair.

The committee rose and reported several amendments, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, January 10.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to provide for the further protection of American seamen.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Nicholson also reported a bill for the better direction of the collectors of the respective ports of the United States, in granting protection, &c.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

A bill to authorize the courts of the U. States to appoint commissioners to take depositions, &c. was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The committee on the memorial of the legislature of Tennessee, respecting boundaries, made a report, recommending the appropriation of dollars, for an Indian treaty.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. J. Clay moved the appointment of a committee on the petition of sundry citizens of Washington in December, 1801, respecting the erection of a bridge over the Potowmack.

Referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, presented a bill for the relief of the captors of the Moorish ship Mahouda, and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, resolved that the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

The committee on the Petition of William H. Harrison made a report that it ought to be rejected.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Early, from the committee of account, reported a resolution directing that in future the stationery used by members shall be drawn on the order of each member, and entered in a book to be kept by the door keeper.

Agreed to.

The House took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill further to amend the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, and having agreed to the same, with amendments, ordered the bill a third reading on Thursday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Duncan Taylor, Esq. at Rigged Island, (Bermuda) has forwarded us for publication in the Morning Chronicle, the following directions for making that harbour in safety.

Any vessel not exceeding 12 feet draft, may load in the harbour, where the anchorage is good, and by shifting a space not exceeding one half mile, on any occasion, you may take shelter from any wind that blows. It lies in lat. 23° 45' long. 75° 20' W. of London, and forms the westward mouth of the Bahama Bank as you fall down the old Bahama Channel; Quay Verl lies E. and by S. of it, distance 10 leagues, the latter may very properly be allowed to be the S. E. formation of the Bahama Bank. On entering the old channel there is another sailing quay of much the same size, lying S. W. of it, called Jamaica Quay, distance 8 leagues; the former is distinguished from the latter by a sandy bay on the W. side of it; from the latter to Ragged Island the distance is 7 leagues, from N. and by W. between both and Ragged Island there are soundings 15 or 20 fathoms.

The S. E. end of Asklin's Island is in lat. 23° 10' W. and by S. or W. half S. will carry you from thence to Ragged Island, distance 28 leagues—if your departure is from the Bird Rock, your course is W. and by S. distance 32 leagues; from the French Wells, S. S. W. and from the S. E. end of Long Island, S. and by W. distance 22 leagues.

In Rogan's charts, and indeed in all others that I have seen, the bank that is pricked up to the southward and westward of Long Island, so far southward as Quay Verl, is very erroneously done; for after you pass the S. E. end of Long Island, and leaving it on the starboard hand, you may sail N. W. 10 or 12 leagues in ocean water, by giving the land a leaguer's distance

before you come on S. S. Calm's rock which is one mile from the shore, & is 15' feet out of water, the S. E. of the Island, several settlements in banks, very conspicuous marks to determine where have known many vessels to be lost on Long Island for Crook their being too far for the see it, or possible course of the night, and ten a shipwrecked, before then, are far sailing ad out for a sound, and that their chart part of the Bahama chose rocks you can see in ocean water as before you come to a point which you will stretch off from the which when you come you will find yourself some of which are opening them you may as far as Little Exuma in the same course latter is about 9 fathoms mentioned, from S. S. W. distance to Quay S. S. E. distance come up with them nearly S. W. and by ones, with shrubs at the first of which is next Philming Quay and they range as far S. S. E. and N. N. end of Long Island, Sandy Point, which southward and west and Quay Verl form water, bound to Quay. Ragged Island, on the S. and easternmost except one which is round the end of w. with any draft of w. half mile distance, a age on the south side stands, by giving the Salt Pond lies, is the Quay, by a s. and a flag staff at the on the island. Whaling's Island is 5 leagues from the and Quay Verl, a range of each of down by Romans Island to Rum Quay from the latter to Great Harbor to Quay. If you are bound Nassau, when you Banks, your course is the second one on your starboard departure from the course until you from which you cuts Rocks, white and the Brigantine wind when you take Quay, your course to the former rock you will make the board bow, and of them, you will Quay, called L. which you will on the same quarter and by W. and by Rocks from them in all, two and neither of the low tide, give the distance on you have passed them may haul up N. the land from N. mentioned, the eyes after you pass along the Exuma will do, and your leagues distance will clear you from them, and distance to the which as you a further to the s. you will be in when you take same course confidence, which is 36 leagues.

In every instance the courses, let deal depends on the vessel in influence of the a number of sailing so many influence on as by meeting often very their Island, and take does not run in order to bewilder difficult as possible gation to it, b.

remains yet to be gotten  
into the mode and manner in  
which our feelings and common sense  
and wavering local objection  
do not point out at once.  
the fatal and bloody effects of  
only in monarchical, but in  
governments deemed most free,  
been thought preferable to as  
be continued.)

day, January 9.  
offered by Mr. Bard, for the  
x of ten dollars, upon every  
any part of the U. States,  
ferred to a committee of the  
ved itself into a committee of  
bill further to amend the act  
direct tax within the United  
on in the chair.  
rose and reported several a-  
were ordered to lie on the

January 10.  
from the committee appoint-  
e, reported a bill to provide  
tection of American seamen,  
ferred to a committee of the  
all reported a bill for the bet-  
e collectors of the respective  
States, in granting protec-  
ferred to a committee of the  
the courts of the U. States  
mers to take depositions, &c.  
d referred to a committee of the  
the memorial of the legis-  
respecting boundaries, made a  
ng the appropriation of  
treaty.  
mittee of the whole on Mon-  
ved the appointment of a com-  
on of sundry citizens of Wash-  
, 1801, respecting the erection  
Potomac.  
et committee of three.  
b, from the committee of  
presented a bill for the relief  
the Moorish ship *Mishouda*,  
mittee of the whole.  
J. Randolph, resolved that  
inted to enquire into the off-  
uel Chase and Richard Peters,  
end for persons, papers and  
on the Petition of William  
a report that it ought to be  
mittee of the whole on Fri-  
the committee of accounts  
directing that in future the  
members shall be drawn on the  
and entered in a book to  
keeper.

up the amendments of the  
whole to the bill further to  
lay and collect a direct tax  
tates, and having agreed to  
ments, ordered the bill to  
morrow.

YORK, Jan. 6.  
at Ragged Island, (Bar-  
us for publication in the  
the following directions  
about in safety.

ceeding 12 feet draft, may  
where the anchorage is  
a space not exceeding one  
fathom, you may take shelter  
blows. It lies in lat. 22°  
of London, and forms the  
the Bahama Bank as you  
Channel; Quay Verd, the  
distance 10 leagues, the  
erly be allowed to be the  
the Bahama Bank. On-  
there is another solitary  
size, lying S. W. of it,  
distance 8 leagues; the  
from the latter by a sandy  
of it; from the latter to  
distance is 7 leagues, course  
at both and Ragged Island  
or 20 fathoms.

kin's Island is in lat. 21°  
W. half S. will carry you  
Island, distance 28 leagues  
from the Bird Rock, your  
S. distance 32 leagues; if  
S. S. W. and from the  
S. and by W. distance

and indeed in all others  
bank that is pricked up to-  
ward of Long Island, at  
y Verd, is very dangerous  
ass the S. E. end of Long  
on the starboard hand of  
W. 10 or 12 leagues is  
the land a league's dis-

before you come on soundings; except five rocks  
called Calm's rock which you will see about a  
mile from the shore, & some of them are from 10  
to 15, feet out of water, and about 6 leagues from  
the S. E. of the Island, opposite which there are  
several settlements to be seen; these rocks are  
very conspicuous marks for any master of a ves-  
sel to determine where he is, notwithstanding I  
have seen many vessels mistake the S. end of  
Long Island for Crooked Island, I suppose by  
their being too far the Southward of the latter to  
see it, or possible over on their distance in the  
course of the night, and by continuing on very of-  
ten are shipwrecked, or if they see the bank  
before them, are for several days wandering and  
sailing about for a passage in an ocean water  
and, that their chart points out to them as a  
part of the Bahama Bank; for after you pass  
those rocks you can still continue a N. W. course  
in ocean water as before, 5 or 6 leagues farther,  
before you come to the bank about a league be-  
yond which you will observe a long sandy point  
stretching off from the land about a W. direction,  
which when you come within a leagues distance of  
you will find yourself among a parcel of rocks,  
some of which are nearly out of water, but by  
opening them you may carry to feet water through  
as far as Little Exuma, or Hog Quay, by continuing  
the same course you have been steering, the  
latter is about 9 leagues from the Sandy Point I  
have mentioned, from which the Urica rocks Aspa-  
sia, Brown, of New York, 5 days from Tri-  
nidad for Turk's Island.

Also schr. Jane, Wicks, 13 days from Char-  
leston.  
Also, schooner Rebecca, from Norfolk.  
Also, schr. Little Cherub, from Norfolk.

January 7.  
Arrived, ship Abeona, Gallop, 66 days from  
Amsterdam—Dec. 19 lat. 35° 44', long. 64° 56',  
spoke brig Unanimous, from Boston, to Denera-  
ria, 25th, lat. 36° 00', long. 73° 16', brig Randolph  
from London to New York.

The Abeona, left at Amsterdam the following

American vessels:

Ships President, Wescott, of Baltimore, to sail  
the 10th Nov. Andromache, Peirce, New York,  
15th; Betsy, Joy, Boston 7th; Ardent, Williams,  
Baltimore, uncertain; brig Superior, Allen,  
Providence, 5th Nov. for New York; Francis  
Nixon, Welburn, New York 15th; Boston Packet,  
Ashton, Salem 14th; William, Jackson, of  
Savannah, to sail for Liverpool the 17th of No-  
vember.

Also, ship Serpent, MCorkle, 25 days from  
Barbadoes—Dec. 19, lat. 22°, long. 67°, schr. Het-  
ty, Brown from Philadelphia, to St. Thomas, out  
4 days.

Also, the Russian ship Elizabeth, Santer, 64  
days from Amsterdam. 1st, 50°, long. 24°,  
spoke the British Packet, from Falmouth to Bar-  
badoes.

*The Freeholders and Housekeepers  
of the Town of Alexandria,*

WILL please to take notice, that a POLL  
will be opened at the Court House, in the COUN-  
cil Chamber, on the 14th day of February, at  
10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of  
choosing twelve fit and able men, being free-  
holders, to represent the Corporation, a Mayor,  
Aldermen and Common Councilmen for the  
present year.

would in the most positive manner insist on their  
keeping on the south side of the keys all the way  
up, by which means you would not only have  
a much better and safer run, but might at the  
same time benefit so much by your own remarks  
that you would never more than once require a  
pilot to conduct your vessel for you, whereas if  
you suffer them to run you among the keys, they  
have so many cuts and channels to conduct you  
through, that they would carry you on twenty  
different voyages, through as many different cuts  
and channels, and in the ultimate issue, leave you  
as ignorant of the navigation as you were the  
first voyage they conduct you.

DUNCAN TAYLOR.

BALTIMORE, January 6.

Arrived brig American, Houston, from M-  
dina. Left brig Ann and Francis, Carpenter,  
from Norfolk, in 2 days; a Philadelphia brig and  
sch'j't arrived.

Also, brig *Louisiana*, Wells, 19 days from St.  
Peter's, (Mart.) Left schooner Betsy and Peggy  
Hunter, and Ned, Childs, for New York. Mar-  
tinique continued blockaded, and market dull.

Also, brig Superior, Campbell, of Philadelphia,  
18 days from St. Croix. Left brig Globe, Shal-  
cross, of Philadelphia, put in in distress; ship  
Thomas, Wilson, of Philadelphia, and some of  
New Haven. December 20th, spoke schooner  
Aspasia, Brown, of New York, 5 days from Tri-  
nidad for Turk's Island.

Also schr. Jane, Wicks, 13 days from Char-  
leston.

Also, schooner Rebecca, from Norfolk.

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choosing twelve fit and able men, being free-  
holders, to represent the Corporation, a Mayor,  
Aldermen and Common Councilmen for the  
present year.

Geo. Drinker, Collector.

Jan.

Those citizens who are in ar-  
rears for Corporation Taxes, are hereby requested  
to pay up the same or the Collector will be un-  
der the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against  
them as the law directs.

*PHYSIOPNOTRACE.*

I. TODD

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen  
of Alexandria, that he has erected his machine  
for tracing the outline of the face, in the Ball  
Room at the Eagle Tavern, corner of King and  
Royal streets, where those who will honor him  
with their attention may have four correct profiles  
for 25 cents.

*Note*—Gilt and black frames may be had at  
the room.

Please to come in at the paved alley lead-  
ing to Royal street.

Jan. 9.

33: 1031

*One Cent Reward—but no thanks,*  
WILL be paid for apprehending and bringing  
home an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business,  
named John Gilbreath, who absconded on Sun-  
day last, the 8th inst. He is about 5 feet 5  
inches high, thick made, and had on, when he  
went away, his working dress, a blue jacket and  
trousers—has one of his eyes bound with a band-  
age in consequence of a burn.

E. Martin and Sons.

Jan. 11.

6031

*SPANISH HIDES.*

2000 Spanish Hides just received by  
the Superintendant from Curaçoa, and for sale by  
JOHN TUCKER.

*Wbs has on hand,*

16,000 lbs. Green Coffee, Mus-  
covado Sugar, in hds. and bbls. Spinning Cotton,  
and a quantity of coarse Salt, &c. &c.

He will also give orders for cargoes of Salt at  
Turks Island, payable in the United States, three  
months after the delivery.

January 7.

604W

*Alexandria Daily Advertiser.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

Finding it the custom to recommend  
Directors to the Stockholders of the Bank  
of Alexandria, I take the liberty of recom-  
mending Abram Hewes as a man of integ-  
rity and ability to fill that office; having  
mentioned but one I hope the Stockholders  
will excuse this freedom in their grateful  
friend.

W.M. HARTSHORNE.

1st mo. 13.

Mr. Snowden,

Since the present Directors of the Bank  
have been in office, the institution has flour-  
ished in so great a degree, as to enhance  
the property of the Stockholders fifty per  
cent. The regular traders have been accom-  
modated with all the discount they could  
desire, the men of enterprise have been  
kept within bounds, and the Town has ar-  
isen to consequence from the most reduced  
state. I beg leave therefore through the  
medium of your paper to propose the old  
Directors, from a confidence that the in-  
stitution cannot be amended by a change.

PROXY.

January 13.

The committee appointed to enquire into  
the official conduct of Samuel Chase and  
Richard Peters, are, Messrs. J. Randolph,  
Nicholson, J. Clay, Early, R. Griswold,  
Huger and Boyle.

*Attack on Mr. Tracy.*—After the dis-  
graceful defeat which followed the base at-  
tack on the fame of Mr. Rutledge, it was  
hardly to be expected that an attempt would  
so soon be made to destroy character by the  
pitiful arts of fabrication. Such, however,  
is the fact. Mr. Tracy last summer ad-  
dressed an excellent federal pamphlet to the  
people of Connecticut, which was not with-  
out very salutary effects; it became neces-  
sary, therefore, according to the maxims  
of the new school, to destroy his character  
in the minds of the people of his state, and  
it was settled that he should be charged  
with being a monarchist. Accordingly, a  
writer came out in their paper a few weeks  
since, and stated, that at a midnight conver-  
sation, more than eight years ago, Mr.  
Tracy confessed himself a monarchist to one Stanley Griswold, then a priest and a  
democrat, and now an "organ of Mr. Jeff-  
erson's will," at Walpole, N. H.; and not only confessed himself a monarchist,  
but endeavoured to make the good demo-  
cratic parson Griswold one too. Unlucky-  
Griswold at first mentioned the names  
of two other persons who were present, and  
those persons have publicly denied the truth  
of his statement under their own hands;  
but now he says the important part, the  
monarchical part of the conversation took  
place between Mr. Tracy and himself after  
those persons were gone, and after mid-  
night and he adds that he is able to state it  
so accurately as he does because he com-  
mitted it to paper at the time, for the bene-  
fit of his children after he was dead. We  
do not mean to enter into the controversy  
at present; perhaps, hereafter, when all  
the facts are fairly before the public we may  
undertake to sum up the evidence on both  
sides.

(N. Y. Even. Post.)

The American Philosophical Society  
met on Friday, the 6th inst. for the elec-  
tion of the officers for the ensuing year,  
when the following gentlemen were duly  
chosen.

President—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Patterson,  
Caspar Wistar,  
Benjamin Smith Barton.

Secretaries—John Redman Coxe,  
Adam Seybert.

Thomas C. James,  
Thomas T. Hewson.

Councillors for three years—Jonathan B. Smith,  
William White,  
Peter S. Duponceau.

Curators—Charles W. Peale,  
Robert Hare, junr.

John Church.

Treasurer—John Vaughan.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI.

In one of the works of this author is related  
a story which has been omitted in his life lately  
published. Poggio himself thus related it. I  
is necessary to premise, that the subject of th  
section in which he has introduced it, is the folly  
of pursuits, the expence of which is greater tha  
the pleasure produced is worth.

"A physician of Milan who understood th  
cure of madmen, had a pit of water in his house  
in which he kept his patients, some up to their  
knees, some to their girdle, and some to the chi-  
according to the greater or less degree of madnes

with which they were affected. One of the mad  
men who was up on the point of his recovery, hap-  
pening to be standing at the house door, saw a  
young noble pass with his hawk upon his fist, well  
mounted, and with his usual equipage of hawks  
spaniels, huntsmen &c. behind him.

The madman demanded to what use all this  
preparation, and was contentedly answered, to  
kill certain birds. And how much said the mad-  
man, may be the worth of the hawks which you  
kill in a year. The gentleman replied, five or  
ten crowns. And what said the madman, may  
your hawk, spaniels, horses, &c. and you in  
within the year. About five thousand crowns  
Five thousand crowns, replied the madman, and  
gazing at him a moment with the wild and  
necrotic eyes of an approaching thrist, he seized him  
by the shoulder, & forcing him to the pit, immured  
him several times in the water, (the usual practice  
of his master with his slaves, who are patients)  
Having thus checked him, he led him back to the  
door—hark ye friend said he, refusing him take  
my advice, and make all possible haste in this  
house—for should the doctor come home, he'll  
draw you but what he'll cure you.

This anecdote, says Poggio, may appear to be  
invented to enliven my present subject, but I re-  
ceived it from the most satisfactory authority,  
and there is in it such a mixture of wild-  
ness, and instinctive energy of intellect, so peculi-  
ar to man in a state of recovery, that I fully  
believe it to have happened as related.

Public Sale.

On Monday next, 16th instant, at 11  
o'clock, will be sold at the late dwelling of  
Mrs. E. Swope, Prince street,

All the personal Estate of the said  
deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen  
Furniture.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

## PORT FOLIO.

THE Patrons of the PORT FOLIO and the public generally are informed, that on the first day of January next, the publication of the fourth volume will commence.

The friends to this establishment will please recollect, that one of the most necessary stipulations is the payment of one years subscription, (Five Dollars) in advance.

Subscriptions or arrearages will be thankfully received for the Editor, by the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser, who is his agent in this place.

### Valuable property for Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of the United States the District of Columbia, at the last term, held for the county of Alexandria, Court for assize held at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 18th of January, on the premises,

Two unimproved Lots, or parcels of ground subjected to a rent of £. 13. 6. 0 per annum, situate lying, and being on the west side of Water street, and south side of Franklin street, in the town of Alexandria.

The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Samuel Craig, Elisha Janney, P. G. Marsteller, Com'r's.

Dec. 28

80.

### HOUSES TO LET.

THE subscriber having removed from Alexandria, is desirous of letting his TWO HOUSES in Water street, situated upon the north and south corners of Jefferson street. They are well suited to the accommodation of small families, have an uninterrupted and extensive view of Potomac, with well enclosed gardens and necessary out buildings attached.

A few unimproved lots under fence, adjoining the above for rent or sale.

For Particulars apply to Mr. D. W. Scott, nearly opposite the premises, or to R. J. Taylor, Esq King street.

T. HAMILTON.

Dec. 6.

80.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That we the subscribers, in pursuance of several decrees of the High Court of Chancery, held at the City of Richmond, dated on the 22d day of September, 1801, and the 12th of October, 1801, the 26th of March, and 15th September, 1802, shall proceed to sell on the premises, hereinafter mentioned, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 31st day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money,

### A Tract of Land,

SITUATE, lying and being on Bull Run, in the county of Prince William, on which Mr. William Armitstead now lives, containing eleven hundred and forty acres, being the remainder of the land of John Armitstead, deceased, of Caroline county, in the said county of Prince William, devised by him to his son, the aforesaid William Armitstead; on this land there are a comfortable and commodious dwelling house, and other necessary out houses, and a stable and barn. The soil is good, and there is a sufficient quantity of timber for its support. It is expected that those who wish to purchase will examine the land. It is situated in a healthy and genteel neighbourhood; its distance is about three miles from Hay Market, twenty five miles from Dumfries, and thirty five miles from Alexandria.

Thos. Lee, sen. Gerard Alexander, Com'r's. Bernard Hooe, jun.

Dec. 25.

2d w.

### This is to give Notice,

THAT we the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of George Kilton, late of the said county of Alexandria, deceased—All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the ninth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this twenty seventh day of December, 1803.

John C. Vowell, Daniel M'Leod.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of George Kilton, deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the above named administrators, or either of them.

Dec. 28

80.

### NOTICE.

Lost or Mislaid—A certificate for twenty shares, in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, granted to Wm. Hartshorne and Sons, and numbered from six thousand five hundred seventy one to six thousand five hundred and ninety, inclusive.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

1st Mo. 10th.

## A NEW PAMPHLET.

Just received and for sale at this office, (price 25 Cents.)

### A Refutation of the Charges

Made by a writer under the signature of "Veritas," against the character of GABRIEL JONES:

The lately acknowledged author being the Hon. Philip Grymes, Member of the Council of State.

In which every charge or insinuation against him in that libel is fully and clearly refuted.

Jan. 3.

### S. THOME

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the line of

### GILDING

And Enamelling on Glass, a few doors above the Washington Tavern. Looking Glass and Picture Frames made and

### REGILT.

### NEEDLE WORK

framed in a handsome manner, And NAMES done on GLASS.

S. THOME, as a stranger being determined to establish himself in the line of his profession, solicits that encouragement alone which he crafts the reasonableness of his charges and his assiduity to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every thing in his line done to please the fancy of the owner equal to any imported.

He has some glasses and prints for sale on low terms.

Dec. 30.

80.

### JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince street wharf, 3000 bushels coarse Salt,

15 hds W. India Rum,

30 pipes best Holland Gin,

150 lbs. Beef and Pork,

A quantity of Soal-Leather and Shoes of all sorts,

50 pieces of Ruffia Duck,

100 boxes mould and dipp'd tallow Candles,

50 do. Spermaceti do.

7 hds and 80 lbs. Sugar,

10 do. Molasses,

2 tons of Cordage assorted,

2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,

7 bales India Cottons,

A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters

the best Tickiog,

An assortment of playing and blank Cards,

Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,

Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,

Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glass, Hops,

Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.

Nov. 1.

80.

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 hds. New England

66 lbs. New England

75 tons Plaster Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

### 1250 tons Plaster.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when pur-

ching, to look at this plaster, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9.

80.

### ELEGANT EDITION

### or

### The HOLY BIBLE.

For Printing by Subscription, (in four handsome octavo volumes)

### THE HOLY BIBLE,

### CONTAINING

The Old and New Testaments.

### CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on a superfine wove paper, with an elegant new type.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per vol. in boards, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

To those who subscribe for several copies, a discount will be made, proportioned to the number subscribed for.

The advantage of having this invaluable Book printed on a large type, and, at the same time, in portable and convenient volumes, appears to evident, that the encouragement necessary to warrant an undertaking of such magnitude, is confidently expected; a portable volume would often be taken up, in a moment of leisure, when the size of a large, unwieldy folio, would operate as an apology for leaving it unopened, in the way, small portions of time would be profitably employed, which might otherwise be totally lost. In large families a Bible in volumes, affording an opportunity for several to read at once, may sometimes be peculiarly convenient: it seems superfluous to add much on this subject— suffice it to say, that no reasonable expence or pains shall be spared, to render this edition of the Holy Scriptures both correct and elegant.

The above work is in press, and will be finished about the end of the present year.

Subscriptions received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a specimen of the paper and printing may be seen.

1st Mo. 3.

80.

Cash given for clean Linen and

Cotton Rags.

## Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Courthouse in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

December 15. 1803.

The Printers of the Virginia Gazette, Richmond; Virginia Herald, Fredericksburg; & the Virginia Sentinel, Winchester, are requested to insert the above till the day of election.

## INDIA GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods.

### CONSISTING OF

Beerbom Gurrabs, Gazapoore do.

Beerpoore Coffabs, Patna Chintz,

Mow Sannas, Mizzipoore do.

Johanna do. Blue Gilla Hhhs.

Manrapoore do. Sooty Romall do.

Jallapoore do. Benjamin Shreve.

Nov. 2.

### By Authority.

## SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, TO BUILD

### A Catholic Cathedral Church,

In the City of Baltimore.

1 Prize of 20,000

1 do. 10,000

2 do. 5,000 are 10,000

5 do. 1,000 5,000

10 do. 500 5,000

25 do. 200 5,000

200 do. 100 20,000

200 do. 50 10,000

200 do. 25 5,000

2,500 do. 20 50,000

4,000 do. 15 60,000

1st dr. tie's af't 2000 500

1st do. 4000 500

1st do. 6000 500

1st do. 8000 500

1st do. 10,000 500

1st do. 12,000 500

1st do. 15,000 500

1st do. 18,000 500

1st do. 20,000 500

1 last drawn ticket which may have a blank to its Number,

2154 Prizes, 210,000

13846 Blanks—not 2 to a prize.

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000

The taxable purpose of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be sold to authorize it: and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is